

YENIKEYEV, S. G.

Beets and Beet Sugar

Treating sugar beet seed with alpha-naphthyl acetic acid before sowing, Sov. agron., 10.  
No. 3, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, May 1952. Unclassified.

1. ENIKEEV, S. G., CHIRKOV, I. S.
2. USSR (600)
4. Growth (Plants)
7. On N. N. Ovchinnikov's article "Theory of cyclical aging and rejuvenescence of plants," Sel. 1 sem, 20 No. 2, 1953

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, May 1953, Uncl.

YENIKYEV, S.G., kandidat biologicheskikh nauk.

A rare case of natural grafting. Priroda 41 no.7:110 J1 '53. (MLRA 6:6)

1. Kirgizskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut imeni K.I.Skryabina.  
(Grafting)

YENIKEYEV, S.G.; OPARIN, A.I., akademik.

Mechanism of cavity development in sugar beet. Dokl.AN SSSR 92 no.2:431-434  
S '53. (MLRA 6:9)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR (for Oparin). 2. Kirgisskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy  
institut im. K.I.Skryabina (for Yenikev). (Beets and beet sugar)

YENIKHYEV, S.G.

Characteristics of the pollination of alfalfa flowers. Trudy Inst.  
bot.i rast. KirVAN SSSR no.1:125-132 '54. (MLRA 10:1)  
(Alfalfa) (Fertilization of plants)

YENIKSEYEV, S.G.

Multiple bulbs and other deviation from the normal in the roots of  
sugar beet. Dokl.AN SSSR 96 no.3:649-651 My '54. (MLRA 7:6)

1. Kirgisskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut im. K.I.Skryabina g. Frunse.  
Predstavleno akademikom A.L.Kursanovym.  
(Sugar beets)

USSR/Biology - Plant anatomy

Card 1/1 Pub. 22 - 41/47

Authors : Enikeyev, S. G.

Title : About the anatomical structure of a sugar beet root head in connection with the formation of a double in it

Periodical : Dok. AN SSSR 98/5, 853-855, Oct 11, 1954

Abstract : The effect of double formation in a sugar beet root, on the physical and biochemical changes in the root and sugar accumulation in it, is explained. The formation of the double, which is closely connected with the characteristics of the anatomical structure of the beet root head, is described. One USSR reference (1953). Table; drawings; illustration.

Institution : The K. I. Skryabin Kirghiz Agricultural Institute

Presented by : Academician A. L. Kursanov, June 1, 1954

*YENIKEYEV, S.*  
USSR/Cultivated Plants - Technical, Oil, and Sugar Plants.

M-4

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 3, 1958, 10920

Author : Yenikeyev, S.

Inst : -

Title : The Struggle with Hollowness in Sugar Beet.

Orig Pub : S. kh. Kirgizii, 1956, No 4, 18-19

Abstract : Tuber hollowness is sometimes as high as 80%, which leads to reduction in the yield of more than 100 kilograms/hectare. On the plantations of the Chuysk Valley (Kirgiziya) hollowness increases if irrigation is not done at the correct times, if the plants are not evenly distributed in the rows, if the dates for applying mineral fertilizers are not adhered to, and if the correct proportion is not maintained between the various nutritive substances in the fertilizers. The hollowness can be eliminated by improving agricultural engineering methods and methods of seed production and also by development of hardy varieties.

Card 1/1



YENIKEYEV, S. G. Doc Agr Sci -- (diss) "Hollowness in sugar beets and means  
for its elimination." Voronezh, 1957. 17 pp (Min of Agr USSR. Voronezh Agr  
Inst), 100 copies (KL, 4-58, 84)

-46-

USSR / Cultivated Plants. Plants for Technical Use.  
Oil Plants. Sugar Plants.

M

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 6, 1959, No. 25003

Author : Enikeyev, S. G.

Inst : Kirgizian Agricultural Institute

Title : Concerning the Connection Between the Roots'  
Ramification of the Sugar Beet and Hollowness

Orig Pub : Tr. Kirg. s.-kh. in-ta, 1957, vyp 10, No 1,  
89-92

Abstract : Origin of the ramified roots in the sugar  
beet is explained by shallow plowing, rocky  
soil and introducing unrotted manure in the  
soil. Ramified roots with rare exceptions  
are hollow. In 1954, in the Kant Sugar Beet  
State Farm, 5 centners of recently harvested  
beets, that had grown up on friable soil of

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USSR / Cultivated Plants. Plants for Technical Use.  
Oil Plants. Sugar Plants.

M

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 6, 1959, No. 25003

well-plowed land with the application of mineral fertilizers, were examined. From 1329 roots, 66 were ramified. All the ramified roots were hollow and were characterized by a lowered sugar content. These data indicate that the cause of the ramification's origin are not only soil conditions but also impairment of metabolism in the root's head in the process of the hollow's formation. --  
O. P. Plyusnina

Card 2/2

137

YENIKREYEV, S.G.

ZUBKOV, D.P.; OCHERETANYI, V.A.; YENIKREYEV, S.G.

Summer planting of mother beets. Sakh. prom. 32 no.2:58-60 P '58.  
(MIRA 11:3)

1. Kirgizskiy svezlovokhoz imeni Frunze.  
(Sugar beets)

YENIKHEYEV, S.G.; SHOYKHET, L.Ye.; MASLENNIKOV, P.A.

Certain problems involved in the storage of sugar beets in  
Kirghizistan. Sakh.prom. no.4:13-14 Ap '60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Karabaltinskiy sakharney zavod.  
(Kirghizistan--Sugar beets--Storage)

YENIKHEYEV, S.G.; DOBRONRAVOV, F.H.; KHAYBULLINA, M.Kh.

Comparative biochemical characteristics of hollow and solid sugar  
beet roots. *Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.;pishch.tekh*, no.4:19-21 '60.  
(MIRA 13:11)

1. Kirgizskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut. Kafedra fiziologii  
rasteniy.

(Sugar beets)

YENIKHEYEV, S.G.; DOBRONRAVOV, F.N.; GERASIMOV, A.M.

Chemical composition and processing properties of Dzhang-Dzher beets.  
Sakh.prom. 34 no.10:43-44 O '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Kirgizskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut (for Yenikheyev).
2. Novo-Troitskiy sakharnyy zavod (for Dobronravov, Gerasimov).  
(Kirghizistan--Sugar beets)

S/044/62/000/010/009/042  
B112/3102

AUTHOR: Yenikeev, Sh.

TITLE: A case of stability of the solutions to differential equations in Hilbert space

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Matematika, no. 10, 1962, 43, abstract 10B185 (Tr. Mekhan.-matem. fak. Kazakhsk. un-t, v. 1, 1960, 22 - 28)

TEXT: The system

$$dc_k/dt = \sum_{s=1}^{\infty} p_{ks} c_s + \psi_k(t, c_1, c_2, \dots), \quad k = 1, 2, \dots \quad (1)$$

is considered, where the  $p_{ks}$  are functions such that the twofold series

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \sum_{s=1}^{\infty} |p_{ks}(t)|^2$$

converge, and where the functions  $\psi_k$  contain terms which

are small of a higher order with respect to the  $c_k$ . Conditions are derived for the spectrum  $\sigma$  of the eigenvalues of the unperturbed system

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A case of stability of the...

S/044/62/000/010/009/042  
B112/B102

being contained in a certain interval  $(-\infty, \alpha)$ , and for the trivial solution of system (1) being uniformly and asymptotically stable for arbitrary perturbations  $\psi_k$ . An example is considered. There are some printing errors which give rise to misunderstandings. Bibliography, 5 titles. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.] ✓B

Card 2/2

L 13251-63

EWT(d)/FCC(w)/BDS AFFTC

Pg-4

IJP(C)

S/044/63/000/003/020/047

AUTHOR: Yenikejev, Sh.

56

TITLE: On a case of stability of the solutions of a denumerable system of differential equations with constantly acting perturbations

PERIODICAL: Referativnyi Zhurnal, Matematika, no. 3, 1963, 48, Abstract 3B228 (Tr. Mekhan.-Matem. Fak. Kazakhsk. Un-t, v. 1, no. 2, 1960, 18-21).

TEXT: In the region  $t \geq 0$ ,  $|x_i| \leq R$  ( $i = 1, 2, \dots$ ) the author examines a denumerable system of differential equations:

$$\frac{dx_i}{dt} = P_{11}(t)x_1 + P_{12}(t)x_2 + \dots + f_i(t, x_1, x_2, \dots) + \varphi_i(t, x_1, x_2, \dots) \quad (1)$$

where the  $P_{sl}(t)$  are continuous when  $t \geq 0$  and

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L 13251-63

On a case of stability of the solutions .....

S/044/63/000/003/020/047<sup>0</sup>

$$P_s(t) = |P_{s1}(t) + P_{s2}(t) + \dots| < P(t) \\ (s=1, 2, \dots),$$

where  $P_s(t)$  and  $P(t)$  are continuous when  $t \geq 0$ . The functions  $f_s(t, x_1, x_2, \dots)$  are terms of higher degree of smallness and the  $\varphi_s(t, x_1, x_2, \dots)$  are constantly acting perturbations. The linear part is represented in the form

$$\sum_k P_{sk}(t) x_k + \sum_k P_{sk}(t) x_k.$$

The following theorem is proved: If the solution  $x(t, t_0, x_0)$  of the system

$$\frac{dx_s}{dt} = \sum_k P_{sk}(t) x_k$$

satisfies the condition

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S/044/63/000/003/020/047

On a case of stability of the solutions .....

$$\|x(t, t_0, x_0)\| < \|x_0\| \cdot B e^{-r(t-t_0)}$$

when  $t \geq t_0$ ,  $B \geq 1$ ,  $r > 0$  and is not a function of  $t_0$ , and if  
 $\sum_k |P_{sk}(t)| \leq \rho < r/B$ , then the trivial solution of the system  
 (1) is uniformly stable.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 3/3

ACC NR: AT0029229

SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0105/0118

AUTHOR: Bykov, Yu. M.; Yenikov, Sh. G.; Ruzhnikov, Ye. M.

ORG: none

TITLE: Statistical accuracy of information transformation in a hybrid system

SOURCE: Vsesoyuznaya konferentsiya-seminar po teorii i metodam matematicheskogo modelirovaniya. 4th, Kiev, 1964. Vychislitel'naya tekhnika vy upravlenii (Computer technology in control engineering); trudy konferentsii. Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka, 1966, 105-118

TOPIC TAGS: statistic analysis, error statistics, mean square error, analog digital computer, Runge Kutta integration method

ABSTRACT: The author applies statistical techniques for computing the mean square error in the digital parts of hybrid systems. The first part of this work deals with derivation of normalized mean square error formulas which allow the calculation of the statistical accuracy of digital signal transmission. Starting with the correlation function of a random signal at the output of a digital system

$$R(m, e) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} |K^*(j\bar{\omega}, e)|^2 S_{xx}(\bar{\omega}) e^{j\bar{\omega}m} d\bar{\omega},$$

an expression is obtained which separates the individual components of signal distor-

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L 09281-67

ACC NR: AT6029229

tion, the distortion of the input signal spectrum due to nonideal amplitude-frequency characteristics of the system, and the presence of additional signal components, absent in an ideal output signal

$$R[0] = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} |K(j\bar{\omega})|^2 S_{xx}(\bar{\omega}) d\bar{\omega} + \\ + \frac{1}{2\pi} \sum_{\pm l=1}^{\infty} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} |K(j(\bar{\omega} + r\bar{\omega}_0))|^2 S_{xx}(\bar{\omega} + r\bar{\omega}_0) d\bar{\omega}.$$

The mean square error can then be written, accounting for the transmission delay,

$$\epsilon_1^2 = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} |1 - K(j\bar{\omega})|^2 S_{xx}(\bar{\omega}) d\bar{\omega} + \\ + \frac{1}{2\pi} \sum_{\pm l=1}^{\infty} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} |K(j(\bar{\omega} + r\bar{\omega}_0))|^2 S_{xx}(\bar{\omega} + r\bar{\omega}_0) d\bar{\omega}.$$

eliminating the phase information of the delay

$$\epsilon_2^2 = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \{1 - |K(j\bar{\omega})|^2\} S_{xx}(\bar{\omega}) d\bar{\omega} + \\ + \frac{1}{2\pi} \sum_{\pm l=1}^{\infty} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} |K(j(\bar{\omega} + r\bar{\omega}_0))|^2 S_{xx}(\bar{\omega} + r\bar{\omega}_0) d\bar{\omega}.$$

ACC NR: AT6029229

These expressions can be normalized with respect to the full power ideal output

$$\eta_1^2(\alpha) = \frac{\int_{-\alpha\pi}^{\alpha\pi} |1 - K(j\bar{\omega})|^2 S_s(\bar{\omega}) d\bar{\omega} + \sum_{r=1}^{\infty} \int_{-\alpha\pi}^{\alpha\pi} |K(j(\bar{\omega} + r\bar{\omega}_0))|^2 S_s(\bar{\omega} + r\bar{\omega}_0) d\bar{\omega}}{\int_{-\alpha\pi}^{\alpha\pi} S_s(\bar{\omega}) d\bar{\omega}};$$

$$\eta_2^2(\alpha) = \frac{\int_{-\alpha\pi}^{\alpha\pi} (1 - |K(j\bar{\omega})|^2) S_s(\bar{\omega}) d\bar{\omega} + \sum_{r=1}^{\infty} \int_{-\alpha\pi}^{\alpha\pi} |K(j(\bar{\omega} + r\bar{\omega}_0))|^2 S_s(\bar{\omega} + r\bar{\omega}_0) d\bar{\omega}}{\int_{-\alpha\pi}^{\alpha\pi} S_s(\bar{\omega}) d\bar{\omega}}.$$

where  $S_s$  is the equivalent spectral density. It follows from these expressions that an increase in the order of the restoring element does not lead to a significant improvement in transmission accuracy. Since the technical realization of higher order elements is difficult, in all but a few special cases, the use of zero order elements is advisable. In the second part of the paper, relations are obtained which make the statistical appraisal of the dynamic accuracy of the digital portion of the hybrid system possible with respect to the bandwidth of the input signal and the clock rate of the computer for different algorithms describing the linear operators. The comparative numerical evaluation of these relations permits the establishment of certain

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L 09281-57

ACC NR: AT6029229

basic behavior tendencies of the mean square error with respect to the organization and complexity of the applied numerical method. It was determined that the greatest statistical accuracy is attained by the simplest numerical methods. During the operation of the computer in a closed loop system, the delay introduced by the digital portion of the system must be considered. The mean square error values caused by delay are substantially higher than those due to amplitude distortions alone. In a hybrid system for the realization of a dynamic operator, the function of the digital portion frequently is to perform numerical integration of a differential equation system. Comparison shows that the iterative methods (Runge Kutta) have higher statistical errors by an order of magnitude than methods of extrapolation. It should be noted, however, that the realization of the logic required for the extrapolation methods is more difficult than for iterative techniques. The author presents numerous plots of mean square errors for various algorithms. Orig. art. has: 11 figures.

SUB CODE: 12,09/

SUBM DATE: 12Feb66/

ORIG REF: 011/

OTH REF: 003



YENIKEYEV, Sh. M.

One Case of Stability of the Solutions of A Denumerable System of Differential Equations at Constant Perturbations p.20

TRANSACTIONS OF THE 2ND REPUBLICAN CONFERENCE ON MATHEMATICS AND MECHANICS  
(TRUDY VIROY RESPUBLIKANS'Y KONGRESSII PO MATTMATIKE I MEKHANIKE), 184  
pages, published by the Publishing House of the AS KAZAKH SSR, ALMA-ATA, USSR, 1962

YENIKHEYEV, Vadim Rakhmoyevich; PETROVA, Ye.A., vedushchiy red.;  
MUKHINA, E.A., tekhn.red.

[Automatic scrapers for dewaxing hoisting pipes] Avtoma-  
ticheskie skrebki dlia ochistki podzemnykh trub ot parafina.  
Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo neft. i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry,  
1960. 81 p. (MIRA 13:3)  
(Pipe--Cleaning) (Paraffins)

ALEKSEYEV, O.I., kand.tekhn.nauk; YENIKEYEVA, F.G.

Use of linear programming in determining the maximum yield of a quarry.  
Vest. AN Kazakh.SSR 19 no.10:58-66 0 '63. (MIRA 17:1)

LENIKEYEVA, K.Sh.

Effect of electroluminescence on the dielectric properties of  
ZnS-electroluminophors. Vest. AN Kazakh SSR 21 no.3:85-91 Mr  
'65. (MIRA 18:5)

L 4879-66 ENT(m)/ENP(t)/ENP(b) LJP(c) JD

ACCESSION NR: AP5019835

UR/0181/65/007/008/2276/2278

AUTHORS: Vergunas, F. I.; Yenikayeva, K. Sh.

TITLE: Residual dielectric effect of electroluminescence in ZnS electroluminors

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 7, no. 8, 1965, 2276-2278

TOPIC TAGS: zinc compound optic material, electroluminescence, luminor, electron trapping, dielectric property, electric resistivity, temperature dependence/EL 460, EL 520, EL 580

ABSTRACT: The tests were made with electroluminors EL-460, -520, and -580. The tests have shown that after turning off the ac voltage that excited the electroluminescence of the sample, the luminor grains still retained a state corresponding to their excitation. This was manifest in the fact that in measurements in weak fields, the frequency dependence of the loss angle showed a maximum, and the capacity of the sample showed a corresponding dispersion. The investigations have shown that this effect is due to the conductivity maintained by

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L 4879-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5019835

the traps which are filled during the electroluminescence process, and not by localized electrons. That the effect is due to the traps was demonstrated by an experiment in which the traps were depleted by heating. The experiments have shown that the residual conductivity exists in a small region of the luminor grain, the one in which the electric field becomes concentrated during electroluminescence. The tests have also shown that the residual conductivity of the electroluminescence increases with increasing voltage, passing through a minimum, and also increases with frequency. The depth of the traps participating in the electroluminescence processes is larger than that in the case of photoluminescence. The results demonstrate that the residual dielectric effect of electroluminescence yields information on the processes accompanying the electroluminescence. Since this information is not averaged over the entire volume but pertains to local regions of the grain, the method is suitable for the investigation of inhomogeneous systems. The decrease in the residual resistivity at large voltages can be attributed to the release of electrons from the deep traps under the influence of the field during the time of excitation. One of the causes of the increase in the residual

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L 4879-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5019835

resistance may be the redistribution of the voltage between the elements of the sample. The results are compared with those of others. Orig. art. has: 2 figures

ASSOCIATION: Gor'kovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. N. I. Lobachevskogo (Gor'kiy State University)

SUBMITTED: 19Oct64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: SS, OP

NR REF SOV: 007

OTHER: 000

Card 3/3

L 26484-66 EWT(m)/EWP(k)/EWP(a)/EWP(t)/ETI LJP(c) JD

ACC NR: APS013064

SOURCE CODE: UR/0048/66/030/004/0614/0615

AUTHOR: Vergunas, F. I.; Yonikayeva, K. Sh.

ORG: None

TITLE: Comparison of the optic and dielectric properties of powdered ZnS electroluminophors /Report, Fourteenth Conference on Luminescence held in Riga, 16-23 September 1965/

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fizicheskaya, v. 30, no. 4, 1966, 614-615

TOPIC TAGS: zinc sulfide, dielectric property, conductivity, optic property, lumino-  
phon

ABSTRACT: In investigating the changes in the dielectric properties of powdered zinc sulfide electroluminophors under the influence of high fields the authors discovered what they term the residual dielectric effect of electroluminescence: after cutoff of the electroluminescence-exciting voltage the frequency dependences of the weak-field dielectric properties exhibit a peak of  $\tan \delta$  and a corresponding dispersion of the capacitance C. Investigations have demonstrated that this effect is due to residual conductivity, which is "fed" by traps that become filled in the process of electroluminescence and are located in the vicinity of the active regions of the ZnS grains. Measurements of the effect showed that the residual conductivity at  $-190^{\circ}\text{C}$  differs little from that obtaining at room temperature. The residual conductivity versus

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ACC NR: AP6013064

2

exciting voltage curve goes through a maximum; the variation of the residual conductivity parallels the variation of the light sum  $S$  stored in the phosphor during electrostimulation, which is to be expected in view of the inference that the residual conductivity is "fed" by the stored energy. The observed results are juxtaposed with the data of A.N.Georgobiani and M.V.Fok (no reference given) on the depth of the traps involved in formation of brightness waves; it is concluded that some of the same traps participate in both effects. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 1 formula.

SUB CODE: 20/

SUBM DATE: 00/

ORIG REF: 000/

OTH REF: 000

Card 2/2

YENIKEYEVA, Kh, Sh.

32790. Pozdnyaya infektsiya posle peresadki rogovitsy. Sbornik nauch. Trudov (Kirgiz, gos. Med. In-t), T. IV, 1949, s. 153-55

80: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, Vol. 44, Moskva, 1949

YENIKE'YEVA, Kh.Sh.; KHASANOVA, M.Kh.; RAKHIMZHANOVA, M.T.

Condition of the vegetative nervous system in glaucoma. Vest. oft.,  
Moskva 31 no. 5:24-29 Sept-Oct 1952. (OLML 23:3)

1. Candidate Medical Sciences. 2. Of the Eye Clinic (Director --  
Prof. O. A. Duf'nov), Kirgis Medical Institute.

~~YENIKHAYEVA, D. Sh.~~

Significance of lability test as one of provocation methods in  
diagnosis of glaucoma. Vest. oft., Moskva 32 no.2:21-26 Mar-Apr 1953.  
(CIML 24:4)

1. Candidate Medical Sciences. 2. Of the Eye Clinic (Director -- Prof.  
O. A. Dudinov), Kirgiz Medical Institute.

S/169/62/000/012/005/095  
D228/D307

AUTHORS: Isabayev, Ye.A., Cherdyntsev, V.V., Orlov, D.P. and  
Yenikeyeva, K.Sh.

TITLE: Determining radium isotopes from the alpha-spectrum  
of their active deposit

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no. 12, 1962, 10,  
abstract 12A79 (Sb. nauchn. rabot Kafedry optiki i  
Kafedry eksperim. fiz., Kazakhsk. un-t, no. 2, 1960,  
75-80)

TEXT: A method has been developed for determining the  
radium isotopes of actinon (AcX), thoron (ThX), and radon (Ra) from  
the alpha-spectrum of their active deposit. It can be used to det-  
ermine the Ac/Ra ratio of certain natural objects. The measuring  
equipment is described; it consists of an ionization chamber, a  
"Siren"-type amplifier, and a 19-channel pulse analyzer. The mea-  
surement procedure is also described, as is the technique by which  
the compound under study is prepared. The sensitivity of this meth-

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Determining radium isotopes ...

S/169/62/000/012/005/095  
D228/D307

od is  $1.8 \cdot 10^{-16}$  g for AcX,  $1.06 \cdot 10^{-17}$  g for ThX, and  $6.8 \cdot 10^{-14}$  g for Ra. It is noted that the sensitivity of the method can be increased when determining the activation conditions.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

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24.3500

<sup>36904</sup>  
S/048/62/026/004/006/014  
B104/B102

AUTHORS: Bergunas, F. I., and Yenikeyeva, K. Sh.

TITLE: Photodielectric effect in electroluminescent zinc-sulfide phosphors

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fizicheskaya, v. 26, no. 4, 1962, 475 - 479

TEXT: The nature of the sources of primary electrons producing luminescence in an electric field was clarified by an investigation of the photodielectric effect. ZnS-Cu specimens with blue emission bands were tested for this purpose. Disk-shaped specimens 40 mm in diameter and 0.2 mm thick were prepared with a Teflon filler. The dielectric properties at frequencies of  $(20-4.5) \cdot 10^6$  cps were investigated between 110 - 370°K. The specimens were in a vacuum, and were excited with the 365-mμ Hg triplet. The results indicate that in the case of zinc-sulfide phosphors, the grains of the electroluminophor and photoluminophor have the same properties. The photodielectric effect is due to the photoconductivity in the granular specimen. Electroluminophor and photoluminophors differ in that

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Photodielectric effect in...

S/048/62/026/004/006/014  
B104/B102

a second phase exists at the periphery of each grain of the former. This phase is a  $\text{Cu}_2\text{S}$  -  $\text{CuS}$  mixture, and exhibits metallic conduction in the temperature range in question. The light which excites the photoconductivity of the luminophor has virtually no influence upon the conduction of the second phase. As there is no free charge exchange between the luminophor grains and the second phase in weak fields, electroluminophors possess two different sources of dielectric losses which, when excited, produce two frequency maxima of  $\tan \delta$  and create two regions of dispersion of  $C$ . Dark conductivity of the grain is attributed to the second phase. There are 2 figures. f

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ACCESSION NR: AP4041715

S/0181/64/006/007/2100/2106

AUTHORS: Vergunas, F. I.; Yenikeyeva, K. Sh.

TITLE: Dielectric and photodielectric properties of zinc-sulfide powdered electroluminophors

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 6, no. 7, 1964, 2100-2106

TOPIC TAGS: luminor, zinc sulfide optic material, dielectric property, photoluminescence, capacitance

ABSTRACT: The purpose of the research was to develop a method for directly disclosing all the inhomogeneities (second phase and barrier layers in the grain itself) that distinguish electroluminors from photoluminors. A test procedure described by the authors elsewhere (Izv. AN SSSR, Ser. fiz. v. 26, 475, 1962) was used to test electroluminors made of EL-460, EL-520, and EL-580 powders from the "Krasnyy khimik" plant and some electroluminors from GIPKh. The

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ACCESSION NR: AP4041715

powders were uniformly distributed in a teflon filler. The dielectric characteristics were investigated in the temperature range 80--370K and the frequency range 20-- $4.5 \times 10^6$  cps at 1.5 volts. The tests have shown that the conductivity causing the peak in the loss angle is due to the presence of the second phase, and can be either of semiconductor or metallic character, depending on the concentration of sulfur above stoichiometric. Exposure to ultraviolet causes the dielectric properties to display several peaks, the number of which depends on the number of inhomogeneous grain regions with different conductivities and consequently different relaxation times. It is shown that all three loss-angle maxima observed under ultraviolet excitation are due to the conductivity in the inhomogeneous sample. It is concluded that the study of the dielectric and photoelectric effects by this method would be useful in the investigation of inhomogeneous materials such as are used in the construction of solid-state devices. Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 1 formula.

Card 2/ 6

ACCESSION NR: AP4041715

ASSOCIATION: Gor'kovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. N. I.  
Lobachevskogo (Gor'kiy State University)

SUBMITTED: 10Nov63

ENCL: 03

SUB CODE: OP, EM

NR REF SOV: 008

OTHER: 004

Card 3/6

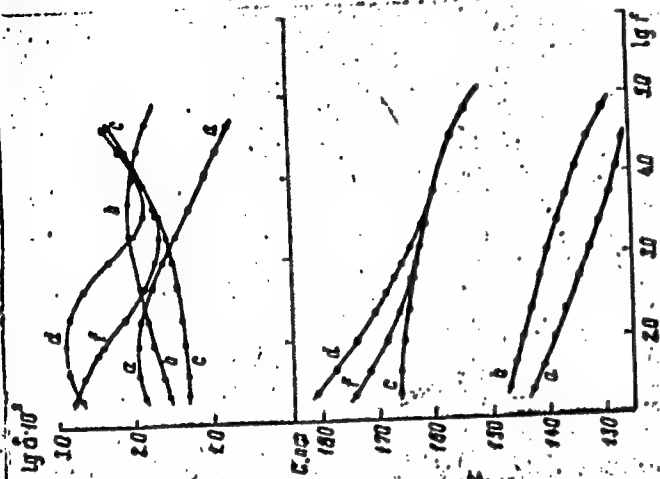
ACCESSION NR: AP4041715

ENCLOSURE: 01

Fig. 2

Frequency dependence of  $\lg \delta$   
and C for luminor EL-460

a - 80K, b - 140K, c - 290K,  
d - ultraviolet light, 290K,  
f - ultraviolet + infrared light,  
290K

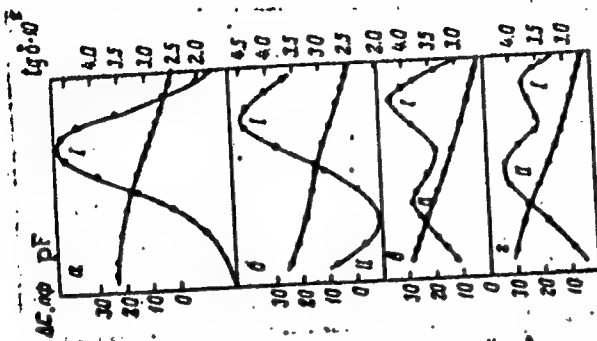


Card

4/ 6

ACCESSION NR: APL041715

ENCLOSURE: 02

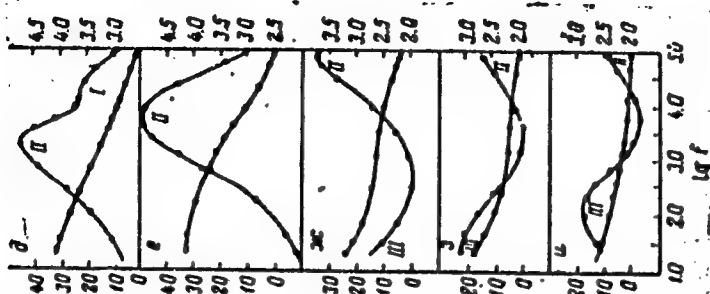


( continued in enclosure #3 )

Card 5/6

ACCESSION NR: APL011715

ENCLOSURE: 03



Frequency dependence of  $\text{tg}\delta$  and  $\Delta C$  for luminor EL-460 at different temperatures:  
 T, °K: a - 80, b - 98, c - 108, d - 113, e - 118, f - 123, g - 253, h - 293, i - 328

( continuation of enclosure #2 )

Card 6/6

YAKOVLEV, M. A.

"Branching of the Pulmonary Artery by Area and Segment." Cand  
Med Sci, Chair of General Surgery, Chair of Topographical Anatomy  
and Operative Surgery, Samarkand Medical Institute I. P. Pavlov,  
Samarkand, 1955. (KL, No 11, Mar 55)

SO: Sum. No. 670, 29 Sep 55--Survey of Scientific and Technical  
Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (15)

YENIKHYOVA, M.A.

[Branching of the pulmonary artery by zones and segments] Votvlenie  
legochnoi arterii po zonom i segmentam. Samarkand, 1955. 11 p.  
(PULMONARY ARTERY) (MIRA 11:10)



~~YENIKEYEVA, H. H.~~

USSR/Morphology of Man and Animals - (Normal and Pathologic).  
Circulatory System.

S-4

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 3, 1958, 12448

Author : Yenikeeva, M.A.

Inst :

Title : Anatomy of the Pulmonary Artery (Ramifications According to Zones and Segments).

Orig Pub : Sb. nauch tr. Samarkandsk. med. in-t, 1956, 75-83

Abstract : A study was made on 158 lungs (with no pathologic changes) from 79 cadavers of both sexes and various age groups. It was determined that in the majority of cases the external structure of the lungs does not correspond to the internal ramifications of the pulmonary artery, which is symmetrically distributed in both lungs. In 155 cases the pulmonary artery branches broke up at each division into 2 sub-branches, in only 3 cases was there a diffuse branching. The average length of the main stem of the

Card 1/3

USSR/Morphology of Man and Animals - (Normal and Pathologic).  
Circulatory System.

S-4

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 3, 1958, 12448

pulmonary artery is 4.5 cm (in adults); it has a diameter of 0.7-1cm. It was confirmed that each lung is divided into 4 zones and 7 segments. The arteries of the third order are irregularly divided into segments. In the upper and lower zones 3 segmental arteries, and in each anterior and posterior zones 1 segmental artery are encountered. On two preparations the artery of the posterior zone had an intersegmental anastomosis, and on one preparation had an interzonal anastomosis. On 3 preparations of the left lung, the arteries of the anterior zone were branching not from the main stem, as it usually happens, but from the artery of the second order in the upper zone in a manner similar to the bronchus. Accessory zonal vessels, especially in the right lung, were frequently encountered. There were cases of an independent branching - directly from the stem of the pulmonary artery - of the upper lateral and

Card 2/3

USSR/Morphology of Man and Animals - (Normal and Pathologic).  
Circulatory System.

S-4

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 3, 1958, 12448

upper anterior arteries. The author surmises that the expedient surgical approach to the broncho-pulmonary pedicle would be through the interlobar fissure.

Card 3/3

KARLENKO, P.N., prof.; GUSEV, L.K., kand.med.nauk; YENIKEYEVA, M.A., kand.  
med.nauk; OMIROV, R.Yu., aspirant; YUSUPOV, N.A.; ordinator;  
AZAMATOV, N.A., ordinator; TAYTS, N.Yu.; ASRIYANTS, N.G., ordinator;  
BORUKHOV, S.A.; ordinator.

Some results of a study of goiter in Samarkand Province of the Uzbek  
S.S.R. Med. zhur. Uzb. no.5:17-20 My '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Iz kliniki obshchey khirurgii Samarkandskogo gosudarstvennogo  
meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.P.Pavlova.  
(SAMARKAND PROVINCE—GOITER)

YENIKLEYEVA, M. G.

"Soil Moisture and the Activity of Microorganisms," Sub. 26 Dec 47, Inst of  
Physiology of Plants imeni K. A. Timiryazev, Acad Sci USSR.

Dissertations presented for degrees in science and engineering in Moscow in 1947.

SO: Sum.No.457, 18 Apr 55

*Cand Biol Sci*

YENIKYEVA, M.G.

YENIKYEVA, M.G.

Humidity of soil and its relation to the activity of microorganisms.  
Trudy Inst. mikrobiol. no.2:130-138 '52. (MLRA 5:12)

(SOIL bacteriology,  
eff. of humidity)

(BACTERIA,  
in soil, eff. of humidity)

YENIKYEYEVH, 17.5.

MD  
/ Effects of woody plant debris on microflora in cherno-  
zems of arid steppes E. V. Runov and M. G. Enikeeva  
Izv. Akad. Nauk SSSR, Moscow, 1980, 11, 1, 1-4.  
The authors study the effect of woody plant debris, of  
which there are considerable quantities in the cherno-  
zems of the arid steppes of the USSR, on the microflora  
of the soil. It is shown that the presence of woody plant  
debris in the soil leads to a significant increase in the  
number of microorganisms, particularly of the fungi and  
actinomycetes. The authors also study the effect of the  
decomposition of woody plant debris on the microflora of  
the soil. It is shown that the decomposition of woody  
plant debris leads to a significant increase in the number  
of microorganisms, particularly of the fungi and actino-  
mycetes.

U.S.S.R.

B-5

*Yenikeyeva, M. G.*

USSR/Physical Chemistry - Crystals.

Abs Jour: Referat. Zhurnal Khimiya, No 2, 1958, 3670.

Author : S.V. Grum-Grzhimaylo, M.G. Yenikeyeva.

Inst :  
Title : Absorption Spectrum Vibration "Structure" of Crystals, Colora-  
tion of Which is Caused by Isomorphous Admixtures.

Orig Pub: Kristallografiya, 1957, 2, No 1, 186-189.

Abstract: The studies (RZhKhim, 1956, 31784) of vibration structure of wide admixture absorption bands of crystals in polarized light were continued. At 100°K, structure maxima are observed in spectra of corundum containing up to about 2% of Cr<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> only in the ordinary wave, and their position does not depend on the Cr<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> concentration. No structure was revealed in spectra of corundum with isomorphous admixtures of Ni, Mn and Ti. Two wide bell-shaped absorption bands coinciding with Gauss's error curve are observed in kyanite spectrum in case of light vibrat-

-22-

Card : 1/2

Crystals.

A1 : Referat. Zhurnal Khimiya, No 2, 1958, 3670.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001 3670 CIA-RDP86-00513R001962710003-2

ing along  $n_x$  and  $n_y$ . There are 5 strongly polarized equi-  
distant narrow absorption maxima in the long wave branch of the  
absorption band situated in the yellow spectrum range in case  
of light vibrating along  $n_z$ , these maxima belong possibly to the  
vibration structure. But there are narrow but not equidistant  
maxima in the blue spectrum range. The authors arrive to the  
conclusion that the results obtained with corundum with Cr<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>  
admixture confirm the theory of admixture absorption (RZh-Khim,  
1955, 39590). The structure absence in spectra of a series of  
minerals is attributed to the low admixture concentration.

Card : 2/2

-23-



RUNOV, Ye.V.; YENIKEYEVA, M.G.

Rhizosphere microflora of woody plants growing in Chernozem  
soils of the dry steppe. Trudy Inst. mikrobiol. no.11:  
150-161'61 (MIRA 16:11)

1. Laboratoriya leucovedeniya AN SSSR.

\*

SUKACHEV, V.N., akademik; MOLCHANOV, A.A.; DYLLIS, N.V., doktor  
biol. nauk; TSEL'NIKER, Yu.L.; KARPOV, V.G.; RAFES,  
P.M.; DINESMAN, L.G.; PEREL', T.S.; YEGOROVA, S.A.;  
YENIKEYEVA, M.G.; BOL'SHAKOVA, V.S.; ZORN, S.V.;  
ALEKSANDROVA, V.D.; LEBEDEV, D.V., red.

[Fundamentals of forest biogeocenology] Osnovy lesnoi  
biogeotsenologii. Moskva, Nauka, 1964. 573 p.  
(MIRA 18:2)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Laboratoriya lesovedeniya.

YENIKYEVA, M.Z. (Ufa); KRIVOLAPOV, S.S. (Ufa); OBOLENTSEV, R.D. (Ufa);  
BOZHDESTVENSKIY, V.P. (Ufa)

Reduction roasting of rich iron ores by mixtures of petroleum  
gas and water vapor. Izv. AN SSSR. Otd. tekhn. nauk. Met. i topl.  
no. 5:19-24 S-O '60. (MIRA 13:11)  
(Iron ores) (Ore dressing)

ASTAPENKO, M.G., prof.; YENIKYEVA, N.B.

Functional state of the adrenal cortex in infectious nonspecific polyarthrititis and its change under the influence of hormonal therapy. Terap.arkh. no.6:60-67 '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Iz otdeleniya infektsionnykh artritov Instituta revmatizma (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. A.I. Nesterov) AMN SSSR.

(ADRENAL CORTEX) (ARTHRITIS) (HORMONE THERAPY)

YENIKEYEVA, N. G.

"Amylographic Investigation of the Staling Process in Wheat Bread." Card Tech Sci, Moscow Technological Inst of the Food Industry, Moscow, 1954. (RZhKhim, No 23, Dec 54)

Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (12)  
SO: Sum. No. 556, 24 Jun 55

YENIKYEVA, N.O.; AUERMAN, L.Ya.

Amylographic investigation of bread staling. Trudy MTIPP 4:  
105-117 '56. (MLRA 9:10)

(Bread) (Starch)

YENIKEYEVA, O.P.; ZUDAKINA, Ye.A.; KORSHIKOV, V.N.; SHUKURAL', R.M. Prini-  
mal uchastiye PER'KOV, N.A., kand. geol.-miner. nauk; SHOROKHOVA,  
L.I., vedushchiy red.; VORONOVA, V.V., tekhn. red.

[Album of standard geological and geophysical cross sections of  
wells of petroleum areas in the Volga-Ural region] Al'bom tipovykh  
geologo-geofizicheskikh razrezov skvazhin neftianykh raionov Volgo-  
Ural'skoi provintsii. Pod red. N.A.Per'kova. Moskva, Gos.  
nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo neft. i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry, 1961. 112 p.  
(MIRA 14:10)

1. Moscow. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut geofizi-  
cheskikh metodov razvedki. 2. Laboratoriya interpretatsii Vsesoyuz-  
nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta geofizicheskikh metodov  
razvedki (for Yenikeyeva, Zudakina, Korshikov, Shkural', Per'kov).  
(Volga-Ural region—Oil well logging)

*Yenikayeva, R.A.*  
YENIKAYEVA, R.A.; REMIDOVSKIY, M.R.

Combined PAS and streptomycin therapy of osteoarticular tuberculosis in children. Prob.tub.no.4:51-56 J1-Ag '55.(MLRA 8:10)

1. Is 4-y detskoy kostnotuberkuleznoy bol'nitsy Tashkenta  
Inauchnyy rukovoditel'-dotsent S.L. Firer, glavnyy vrach Kh.M.  
Munavarova)

(TUBERCULOSIS, OSTEOARTICULAR, in inf. and child  
ther. PAS & streptomycin)

(SALICYLIC ACID, ther. use  
tuberc.osteoarticular in child.,with streptomycin)

(STREPTOMYCIN, ther.use  
tuberc.osteoarticular in child, with PAS)



USSR / Human and Animal Physiology. Blood Diseases.

T

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol4, No 15, 1958, No. 70094

Author : Mamish, R. M.; Yanikoyeva, R. I.

Inst : Not given

Title : The Use of Vitamin B<sub>12</sub> in Anemias in Children

Orig Pub : Vopr. okhrany materinstva i detstva, 1957, Vol 2, No 6,  
37-39

Abstract : No abstract given

Card 1/1

YENIKEYEVA, R.I.

Folic acid and vitamin B<sup>12</sup> treatment of children with nutritional anemia. Kaz.med.zhur. no.5:39-40 S-O '62. (MIRA 16:4)

1. 1-ya kafedra pediatrii (zav. - dotsent R.M.Manish) Kazanskogo gosudarstvennogo instituta dlya usovershenstvovaniya vrachey imeni V.I.Lenina.  
(DEFICIENCY DISEASES) (FOLIC ACID) (CYANOCOBALAMINE)

YEMIREVA, S.D., assistant

Arrhenoblastomas in the ovaries. Sher. zhurn. med. i biol. med. inst. no.21:89-95 '63.

Hyporrhea and amenorrhea in connection with hypoplasia of the ovaries. Ibid.:139-152

Histological picture of the endometrium in hypoplasia of the ovaries and amenorrhea. Ibid.:245-259

1. Iz kafedry akuшерства i ginekologii (zav. - dr. S. I. Yemireva) Rostovskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

PROCESS AND PROPERTIES INDEX										100 AND 800 INDEX									
<div style="position: absolute; top: 10px; left: 10px; font-size: 2em; font-weight: bold;">CA</div> <div style="position: absolute; top: 10px; right: 10px; font-size: 2em; font-weight: bold;">11P</div> <div style="position: absolute; top: 50%; left: 50%; transform: translate(-50%, -50%); text-align: center;"> <p>The mechanism of the action of adrenalin on the heart rhythm in the early stages of the postembryonal period. S. I. Eshkevsky. <i>Dokl. Ak. Nauk S. S. S. R.</i> 46, No. 2, 102-9 (in English, 109 pp) (1937); <i>Chem. Zentr.</i> 1939, II, 142. Intravenous injection of 0.5-1.5 cc. of adrenalin soln. (1:10,000) into young dogs with severed vagus nerves produced a pronounced bradycardia which remained when the sympathetic nerves were cut. The adrenalin soln. produced the usual inotropic and chronotropic effects on the isolated heart. According to E., the effect of the adrenalin must be regarded as sympathetically conditioned.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">M. G. Moore</p> </div>																			
ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION										100 AND 800 INDEX									
100 AND 800 INDEX										100 AND 800 INDEX									
100 AND 800 INDEX										100 AND 800 INDEX									

YENIKYEVA, S.I. . . . .

Laboratory for Experimental ~~Arrest~~ Growth Physiology and Pathology, VIEM

Lability of the Heart in Ontogeny

So: Fiziologicheskii Zhurnal Vol 30, No 3, 1941

YENIKYEVA, S.I.

Lab of Experimental Growth Pathology and Physiology, VIEM

Role of Innervation Mechanisms in changes of lability if the heart at various states of ontogeny

So: Fiziologicheskii Zhurnal Vol 30, No 3, 1941

1ST AND 2ND COLUMNS		PROCESSING AND PROPERTY INDEX	
<p>CA</p>		<p>HE</p>	
<p>Conditions leading to emphysema in young kittens in diphosgene poisoning. S. I. Enikreva. <i>Parasitol. i Toksikol.</i> 6, No. 6, 54-5 (1943). Acid or alk. irritation of tracheal and bronchial mucosa causes emphysema in adult dogs but not in young puppies. Tests for a similar difference in reaction of cats to diphosgene poisoning show that kittens up to 2 weeks of age are sensitive to diphosgene (0.2 mg./l.); restlessness appears in 3-4 min. usually followed by copious salivation. All the kittens died on the 4th, 5th or 6th day after exposure. Autopsies revealed no emphysema whatever; only general symptoms of poisoning were found. Older kittens (2 weeks to 2 months) were still more sensitive. They died in 2 or 3 days. The frequency and severity of emphysema increased as age increased. When the diphosgene dose was raised to 0.5-0.6 mg./l. the effects included emphysema even in day-old kittens. Since rate of pulmonary aeration per unit of body wt. is about 3 times higher in young kittens than in adult cats, and blood vol. depends directly on body wt., the diphosgene concn. in the blood is about 3 times higher in young kittens than in adult cats poisoned under like conditions. Julian F. Smith</p>			
<p>ASA-STA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>			
<p>63000 SYMBOLISM</p>		<p>63000 SYMBOLISM</p>	
<p>63000 SYMBOLISM</p>		<p>63000 SYMBOLISM</p>	

**CH**

**TITLE AND THE SUBJECT**

**PROCESSING AND REPERTORY INDEX**

**11 M**

**Role of vagotomy in the mechanism of emphysema in diphosgene poisoning and in acid irritation of respiratory passages.** S. I. Enikeeva. *Farmakol. i Toksikol.* 7, No. 6, 51-4 (1944); cf. C.A. 39, 1470<sup>i</sup>.—Irritation of tracheal or bronchial mucosa with 20-30% H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> causes emphysema in dogs and cats, but not if preceded by vagotomy. In cats exposed to diphosgene (0.2 mg./l. for 15 min.) emphysema was not prevented by vagotomy, atropine block of the vagus nerve, nor respiratory narcosis with procaine. The mechanism of emphysema is not the same in acid irritation as in diphosgene poisoning. J. P. K.

**ASB-SLA DETAILURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION**

**REMARKS**

**STATISTICAL DATA**

**DATE**

**TIME**

**BY**

**FOR**

**REMARKS**

**DATE**

**TIME**

**BY**

**FOR**



11 H

DA

Peculiarities and mechanisms of the course of the yperite intoxication in early age. S. I. Epikova. *Russl. Akad. Biol. Med.* 17, No. 3, 62-6 (1944). Full-grown dogs die in 3-6 days after the application of yperite to their skin (50-60 mg./kg.). Puppies (up to 12-15 days old, and up to 1.5-2 months old) die in 2-6 days if 50-40 mg./kg. yperite is applied. The full-grown dogs show an increase in temp. of 1-2° on the 2nd day. Preceding death, the temp. may be subnormal; the content of hemoglobin is increased 10-15%. A sharp reaction of leucocytosis is apparent; it lasts 3-4 days and is followed by a reaction of leucopenia with a sharp decrease in the no. of neutrophils and in some cases is followed by complete agranulocytosis. The site of the yperite application was inflamed. Puppies did not show the same reaction. Leucopenia developed 2-4 days after the application of yperite, and the puppies died. They showed a reaction of leucocytosis when 100-300 mg./kg. yperite was applied. If introduced subcutaneously, 25 mg./kg. yperite is fatal to full-grown dogs, and 15-20 mg./kg. is fatal to puppies (up to 12-15 days old). Sonya G. Makhison

ASB-3LA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100

Adrenaline shock and the mechanism of adrenaline bradycardia in young subjects (puppies and rabbits). S. L. Rukhova. *Farmakol. i Toksikol.* 8, No. 3, 11-15 (1965).—In puppies (age up to 6 weeks) and young rabbits, injections of adrenaline (1) sharply depress cardiac rhythm even if the vagus has been cut. Bradycardia due to 1 is a reversible reaction, attributed to sympathetic cardiac innervation in young animals. Irreversible shock from 1 requires 8-10 times, and death 20-30 times the dose which kills grown dogs or rabbits, but the shock lasts longer (up to 2 hrs.) and death is quicker in young animals. Large doses exert a 2-phase action on vasomotor and cardiac innervation centers (vagus innervation in grown, sympathetic innervation in young animals). Although some poisons such as diphtheria and chloramine can cause pulmonary edema in rabbits up to about 15 days old, 1 does not. Test concns. of 1 ranged from 10 to 10,000 p.p.m., given in doses of 0.5-5 mg./kg. Young rabbits are killed in 2-3 min. by a dose of 20-30 mg./kg. Julian P. Smith

YENIKHEYVA, S. I.

USSR/Medicine - Immunology Nov/Dec 51

"Characteristic Degree of Toxicity of Dysentery Toxin and Stability Against It of Isolated Rabbit Hearts at Different Age Periods," S. I. Yenikheyva, Lab of Age Physiol, [Physiol] as Affected by Age, [Central] Pediatric Inst, Acad Med Sci USSR

"Ark. Patol" Vol XIII, No 6, pp 22-28

Extended perfusion of isolated rabbit hearts with dysentery toxin resulted in a 2-phased reaction: the 1st being an increased, the 2d a decreased lability (increase and decrease of amplitude and rhythm of heart contractions). 202777

USSR/Medicine - Immunology Nov/Dec 51  
(Contd 1)

The stability of the heart against a long-lasting toxin perfusion can be judged by the rate of transition to the 2d phase of the reaction. By comparing the degs of stability 2 age groups can be distinguished under 12-15 days and from 12-15 days to maturity. The 1st age group has a less pronounced stability against the toxin, less pronounced 1st phase, and faster transition to the 2d reaction phase. The 2d age group has a considerably higher stability, a more acute 1st phase when the heart has been perfused with 100 times the

202777

ARSHAVSKIY, I. A., ARSHAVSKAYA, Ye. I., YENKHEYEVA, S. I., OGANESEYAN, A. A.

Mechanism of realization and physiologic significance of skeletal muscular motor reactions in mammals in the prenatal period. Fiziol. zh. SSSR 37 no. 4:468-474 July-Aug. 1951 (CML 21:3)

1. Laboratory of Age-Group Physiology of the Institute of Pediatrics of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR.

YENIKEYEVA, S.I.

Functional stability of the isolated heart at different ages. *Fiziol.zhur.*  
39 no.3:346-351 My-Je '53. (MLRA 6:6)

1. Laboratoriya vozrastnoy fiziologii Instituta pediatrii Akademii meditsin-  
skikh nauk SSSR, Moscow. (Heart)

YENIKYEVA, S. I. and V. D. Rozanova

"The Physiological Mechanisms of Reactivity upon the Action of Tetanus Toxin  
at Different Age Periods," p. 84

Problema Reaktivnosti v Patologii, Medgiz, Moscow 1954, 344 p.

(The Problem of Reactivity in Pathology)

YENIKYEVA, S.I.; SHTAMLER, S.M.

Characteristics of neural regulation of the rhythm of cardiac contractions in rabbits in various stages of ontogenesis. Biul. eksp. biol. i med. 38 no.7:10-13 J1 '54. (MLRA 7:8)

1. Iz laboratorii vozrastnoy fiziologii (nau. prof. I.A.Arshavskiy) Instituta obshchey i eksperimental'noy patologii (dir. akad. A.D. Speranskiy) AMN SSSR, Moskva.

(HEART, physiology,

rhythm, neural regulation, age factor in rabbits)

USSR/Medicine - Physiology

FD-2458

Card 1/1 Pub 33-9/24

Author : Yeninaeva, S. I.

Title : ~~Respiratory arrhythmia~~  
Respiratory arrhythmia and changes of electrocardiographic deflections as an index for the development of vagal regulation of cardiac activity in ontogeny

Periodical : Fiziol. zhur. 2, 227-232, Mar-Apr 1955

Abstract : Respiratory arrhythmia starts to develop in puppies at the age of about 2 1/2 months, and increases during the first year. The P and T wave is relatively high during the first two weeks, but beginning with 2 1/2 months, they gradually decrease in amplitude together with an increase of the R wave. The heart rate of 180 to 200 p.m. during the first 10 to 12 days declines to that of the adult dog (70-120 p. m.) within 11 to 12 months. Graphs. Ten references, 8 of them USSR (3 since 1940).

Institution: Laboratory of Growth Physiology of the Institute of General and Experimental Pathology of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR, Moscow

Submitted : December 30, 1952



ARSHAVSKIY, I.A.; YENIKEYEVA, S.I.

Characteristics of the development of thermoregulation reactions in newborn infants and the problem of the substantiation of the temperature and humidity regime required for them. Nauch. inform. Otd. nauch.med. inform. AMN SSSR no.1: 3-5 '61  
(MIRA 16:11)

1. Institut normal'noy i patologicheskoy fiziologii (direktor - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. V.V.Parin) AMN SSSR, Moskva.

\*

YENIKEYEVA, S.I.; ROZANOVA, V.D.

Mechanism of the development of coordinated (reciprocal) inhibition in ontogeny ( in correlation with the analysis of some characteristics of the action of the tetanus toxin and strychnine at different ages). Trudy Inst. norm. i pat. fiziol. AMN SSSR 6; 54-56 '62 (MIRA 17:1)

1. Laboratoriya vozrastnoy fiziologii i patologii (zav. - prof. I.A. Arshavskiy) Instituta normal'noy i patologicheskoy fiziologii AMN SSSR.

ARSHAVSKIY, I.A.; YENIKEYEVA, S.I.

Characteristic features of excitation of the alimentary center  
in physiologically mature newborn children. Biul. eksp. biol.  
i med. 54 no.8:7-12 Ag '62.

(MIRA 17:11)

1. Iz laboratorii vozrastnoy fiziologii i patologii (zav. - prof.  
I.A. Arshavskiy) Instituta normal'noy i patologicheskoy fiziologii  
(dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR V.V. Parin) AMN SSSR.

YENIKEYEVA, S.I.

Characteristics of the cardiac component of the orienting reflex at various age periods. Bul. eksp. biol. i med. 56 no.7: 15-20 J1'63 (MIRA 17:3)

1. Iz laboratorii vozrastnoy fiziologii i patologii (zav. - prof. I.A. Arshavskiy) Instituta normal'noy i patologicheskoy fiziologii (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR V.V. Parin) AMN SSSR, Moskva. Predstavlena deystvitel'nyy chlenom AMN SSSR V.V. Parinym.

ARSHAVSKIY, I.A.; VAKHIDOVA, O.T.; YENIKYEVA, S.I.; ERMATOVA, D.U.

Analysis of the characteristics of the tonus of the vagal innervation center of the heart in lower monkeys (Macaca). Biul. eksp. biol. i med. 57 no.4:12-16 Ap '64. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Laboratoriya vozrastnoy fiziologii i patologii (zav. -- prof. I.A. Arshavskiy) Instituta normal'noy i patologicheskoy fiziologii (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR V.V. Parin) AMN SSSR, Moskva. Submitted April 28, 1963.

ARSHAVSKIY, I.A.; YENIKYEVA, S.I.

Characteristics of ontogenetic changes in the resistance of the heart depending on variations in properties of the neural regulation of its activity. Vop. geron. i geriat. 4:33-40 '65.

(MIRA 18:5)

1. Laboratoriya vozrastnoy fiziologii instituta normal'noy i patologicheskoy fiziologii AMN SSSR, Moskva.

-YENIKEYEVA, U.S.

USSR / Virology. Human and Animal Viruses.

E-3

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 10, 1958, 43046.

Author : Enikeeva, U. S., Dobrovolskaya, G. N., Chernova, E.V.

Inst : Not given.

Title : Content of Poliomyelitis Virus Antibodies in Sera of Donors and of Gamma-Globulin by Neutralization Reaction under AVB Control.

Orig Pub: Tr. Ufimsk. n.-i. In-ta vaktsin i syvorotok, 1957, No 4, 211-216.

Abstract: No abstract.

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"Titration of Antimeasles Serums by Way of an AVB-Controlled Neutralization Reaction, and the Efficacy of Their Use." Bashkir State Medical Inst imeni 15th Anniversary of VLKSM (Vsesoyuznyy Leninskiy Kommunisticheskiy Soyuz Molodezhi -- All-Union Lenin Communist Youth League), Ufa, 1955. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Medical Sciences.

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis', No. 22, 1955, pp 93-105



YENIKYEVA, V.I.

Pathogenic properties of streptococci from the gangrenous pulp of milk teeth with caries. Nauch. trudy Kaz. gos. med. inst. 14:165-166 '64. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Kafedra khirurgicheskoy stomatologii (zav. - prof. Yo.A. Domracheva) Kazanskogo meditsinskogo instituta i kafedra mikrobiologii (zav. - prof. S.M.Vyaseleva) Kazanskogo instituta usovernhenstvovaniya vrachev.

ARSEN'YEVA-GEYL', A.N.; YENIKHE, G.; LEBEDEVA, Ye.N.

Photoemission from F-centers in NaCl and KCl crystals. *Izv. AN SSSR.*  
Ser.fiz. 29 no.3:463-465 Mr '65. (MIRA 18:4)

YENIKOLOPOV, D.M.

We have built our own rectifiers. Avtom. telen. i svyaz' 2 no.1:  
30 Ja '64. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Starshiy elektromekhanik Tbilisskoy ditantsii signalizatsii i  
svyazi Zakavkazskoy dorogi.

YENIKOLOPOV. I.

M.IU. Lermantov in Azerbaijan. Dokl.AN Azerb.SSR 12 no.2:147-151  
'56. (MLRA 9:8)

1. Predstavleno akademikom AN Azerbaydzhanskoy SSR A.O. Makovel'skin.  
(Lermontov, Mikhail IUr'evich, 1814-1841)

YENIKOLOPOV, I.K.

The well-known Ukrainian educator and author N.I.Gulak on  
Azerbaijani culture. Dokl. AN Azerb. SSR 10 no.7:515-520  
'54. (MIRA 8:10)

1. Predstavleno deystvitel'nyy chlenom Akademii nauk Azerbay-  
dzhanskoy SSR Samedom Vurgunom.  
(Gulak, Nikolai Ivanovich) (Azerbaijani literature)

YENIKOLOPOV, N. S., Doc of ~~Chem~~ Sci -- (diss) "Kinetic Characteristics of Complex Chain Reactions of the Oxidation of Dydrocarbons," Moscow, 1959, 21 pp (Institute of the Chemistry of Physics, Acad Sci USSR) (KL 4-60, 114)

Yenikolopov, A. S.

Polymer Chem

S/191/62/OCO/004/017/017  
B110/B138

AUTHOR: Lukovnikov, A. P.

TITLE: Conference on the ageing and stabilization of polymers

PERIODICAL: Plasticheskiye Massy, no. 4, 1962, 76-78

TEXT: The pervoye vsesoyuznoye Soveshchaniye po starenuyu i stabilizatsii polimerov (First All-Union conference on the ageing and stabilization of polymers) was held in Moscow 14-17 November, 1961 by the Uchenyy sovet po polimeram pri Prezidiume Akademii nauk SSSR (Polymer Research Council at the Presidium of the Academy of Sciences USSR), the Gosudarstvennyy komitet Soveta Ministrov SSSR po khimii (State Committee for Chemistry of the Council of Ministers USSR), and the Ministerstvo vysshego i srednego spetsial'nogo obrazovaniya (Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education). 200 specialists from scientific institutes, universities, and central industrial laboratories in Moscow, Leningrad, Kiyev, Gor'kiy, Voronezh, Yaroslavl, Tambov, Kazan' etc, attended and 58 reports were given. The destruction of polyolefins by high temperature oxidation follows the radical chain mechanism with branches formed by thermal decomposition of

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hydrogen peroxide. Their decomposition yields other products containing oxygen (water, aldehyde, acids, ketones, etc). Ye. E. Matveyeva, S. S. Khin'kia found the following decreasing order of heat resistance: high-pressure polyethylene, copolymer of ethylene with propylene, low-pressure polyethylene, polypropylene. Using paramagnetic electron resonance it was found that slightly active inhibitor radicals which only initiate oxidation at high temperatures are formed by inhibitor-radical reaction as a result of the rupture of kinetic chains (IKhF AS USSR). Phenol derivatives with aliphatic or aryl substituents in positions 2, 4, and 6, biphenols, certain phenol sulfides, and secondary amines stabilize polyolefins. Additional stabilizers are being developed in the NIIKhimpolimer institute. Studies on atmospheric aging, conducted in the NIIPP institute, showed that the destruction of polymers is especially high under intensive solar radiation. Benzotriazole and benzophenone are good photostabilizers. The heat resistance of PVC depends on the conditions of production (purity of starting materials, emulsifier, initiators, etc). Dehydrochlorination was found to be the basic mechanism in the thermal decomposition of PVC. Separated HCl catalyzes subsequent PVC decomposition. Stabilizers are therefore HCl acceptors. G. Ye. Gordon succeeded in raising

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the decomposition temperature by 60°C during the copolymerization of vinyl chloride with 10 % glycidyl methacrylate. A. A. Berlin proposed stabilization of PVC polymers with a system of conjugate bonds. R. A. Sirokina, G. N. Chelnokova and S. F. Rafikov reported on the decomposition mechanism of heterochain polyamides under the action of heat, light, and oxygen. N. V. Mikhaylov, A. G. Tokareva found that some organophosphorus compounds have stabilizing properties. N. S. Yenikolopy, P. A. Dudina, and L. V. Karmilova reported on the thermal and high temperature oxidation decomposition of polyformaldehyde. A. A. Berlin, N. B. Baranovskaya, A. P. Mizinin, and S. S. Sukhov showed that the polymer structure is rearranged and heat resistance increased by the action of heat. Improvement of the work of some laboratories and the construction of pilot plants for the production of heat and photostabilizers for polyolefins were recommended by the Mezhdudomstvennyy koordinatsionnyy sovet po stareniyu i stabilizatsii polimerov (Interdepartmental Coordination Council for the ageing and stabilization of polymers) convened immediately after the above conference. The second meeting is scheduled for 1963.

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15 620

AUTHORS: Barkalov, I. M., Gol'danskiy, V. I., Corresponding Member  
AS USSR, Yenikolopov, N. S., Terekhova, S. F., Trofimova, G.M.

TITLE: Peculiarities of solid-phase radiation polymerization during  
irradiation

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Doklady, v. 147, no. 2, 1962, 395-398

TEXT: To eliminate the aftereffects liable to falsify the results when the solid-phase irradiated monomer is analyzed after thawing, the radiation polymerization of acrylonitrile (AN) and of vinyl acetate (VA) was studied in an apparatus whereby thermal effects and e.p.r. signals during and after irradiation with 1.6-Mev electrons at  $-196^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $0^{\circ}\text{C}$  could be recorded simultaneously. Details of procedure and analysis will be published separately (Vysokomolek. soyed., now printing). Results: With AN, the polymerization was limited below  $-140^{\circ}\text{C}$  (4% polymer yield at  $-196^{\circ}\text{C}$ ). After repeated irradiation with 8 Mrad in each case, thawing and freezing the sample intermediately, the polymerization limit increased proportionally with the number of irradiations. At  $-196^{\circ}\text{C}$ , the molecular weight dropped

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with increasing dose (8-20 Mrad) from  $\approx 3.5 \cdot 10^5$  to  $\approx 7 \cdot 10^4$ . After-polymerization occurred at  $-140^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $-120^\circ\text{C}$ , and  $-90^\circ\text{C}$ , but not at lower temperatures. At  $-90^\circ\text{C}$ , the molecular weight then rose to  $\approx 10^6$  within 10 hrs. The activation energy of afterpolymerization was equal to that for liquid-phase polymerization:  $\approx 3$  kcal/mole. The e.p.r. signals of AN remained unchanged during and after irradiation. The heat of fusion of AN samples irradiated at low temperatures remained constant within the errors of measurement:  $35 \pm 1$  cal/g. The polymerization of AN thus proceeds at  $t^\circ < -140^\circ\text{C}$  completely in solid phase, whereas slight, slow aftereffects occur at  $t^\circ > -140^\circ\text{C}$ . The polymerization of VA was not limited. The rate of polymerization of glassy VA was one order of magnitude higher than that of crystalline VA. The molecular weight of glassy VA (at  $-150^\circ\text{C}$ ) decreased with increasing dose from  $3 \cdot 10^4$  to  $7 \cdot 10^2$ . The molecular weight of crystalline VA was only a fraction of that of glassy VA. Afterpolymerization did not occur. When irradiated VA was thawed, the e.p.r. signal disappeared at  $-129^\circ\text{C}$ , the point of phase transition from glassy to crystalline state. The loss of heat in the phase transition ( $34 \pm 1$  cal/g) and the heat absorption ( $33 \pm 2$  cal/g) in melting were recorded thermographically. Thus, the polymerization of VA also occurred in

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the solid phase. The following causes are assumed for solid-phase radiation polymerization: (a) formation of short-lived excited molecules; (b) loosening of substance along the tracks of primary particles and  $\delta$ -electrons, which imparts properties to the substance similar to those that occur near phase transitions and near the melting point. There are 4 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut khimicheskoy fiziki Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Chemical Physics of the Academy of Sciences USSR)

SUBMITTED: August 3, 1962

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